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China - Peoples Republic of

Oilseeds and Products Annual

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Report Highlights:

MY11/12 total oilseed production is forecast at 56.3 million metric tons (MMT), up from last year's estimated 54.5 MMT. Oilseed demand will stay strong, particularly for soybean products, with MY11/12 consumption forecast at 114.8 MMT compared to an estimated 108.5 MMT in MY10/11. Growth in consumer income will drive soybean imports to 58 MMT in MY11/12 to meet increasing demand for vegetable oils and animal products.

Executive Summary:

Total MY11/12 oilseed production is forecast at 56.3 MMT from a planted area of 27 million hectares (MHa), up three percent and one percent from MY10/11, respectively. Soybean production in MY11/12 is forecast to fall three percent, to 14.8 MMT based on a decline in planted area to 8.7 MHa. MY10/11 average soybean yields and higher returns to competing crops, saw farmers planting fewer soybeans and using limited arable land for more profitable crops. MY11/12 rapeseed planted area and production are both forecast to increase moderately 7.35 MHa and 13 MMT, respectively, from the previous year due to higher prices. Additionally, grain self-sufficiency and its related supporting policies take priority for the use of existing arable land.

China's soybean imports for MY11/12 are forecast at 58 MMT, up 5.5 percent from an estimated 55 MMT in MY10/11. Total oilseed demand is expected to continue its growth trend in MY11/12 due to increased use of oilseed by-products in animal production and higher vegetable oil consumption, fueled by the continuing high GDP growth (above nine percent) in 2011 and elevated disposable income.

Table of Contents

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Total Oilseeds

The oilseed industry in China faces limited arable resources, agronomic and technical shortcomings, competition with higher profit crops, and government policies that favor grains over oilseeds, but it profits from an abundance of crushing capacity and, to date, consistent growth for oilseed by-products, such as oil and meal.

Total oilseed production is forecast to increase three percent in MY 10/11 to 56.3 MMT on 27 million hectares. Domestic soybean production and planting area, after low returns last year, will decline slightly (from 15.2 MMT in MY 10/11 to 14.8MMT) as farmers substitute to more profitable crops. However, higher prices to rapeseed and cottonseed producers should result in elevated production. MY11/12 rapeseed production is forecast to rise to 13 MMT (from 12.6 MMT last year). Cotton planting area, following record cotton prices last year, should expand and result in higher cottonseed production in MY 11/12.

Oilseed imports surged 19 percent in MY 09/10 from 44.1 MMT to 52.5 MMT due to continued growth in demand for oilseed by-products, protein meal and vegetable oil. In addition, imports were spurred by an increased need for soybeans to crush for oil after China banned soybean oil imports from Argentina, its major soy oil supplier, for six months. However, relatively high reserve stocks and the resumption of Argentine imports in November 2010, will lower the need for future import growth to a more moderate rate of 8 percent, to 56.7 MMT in MY 10/11.

Soybeans

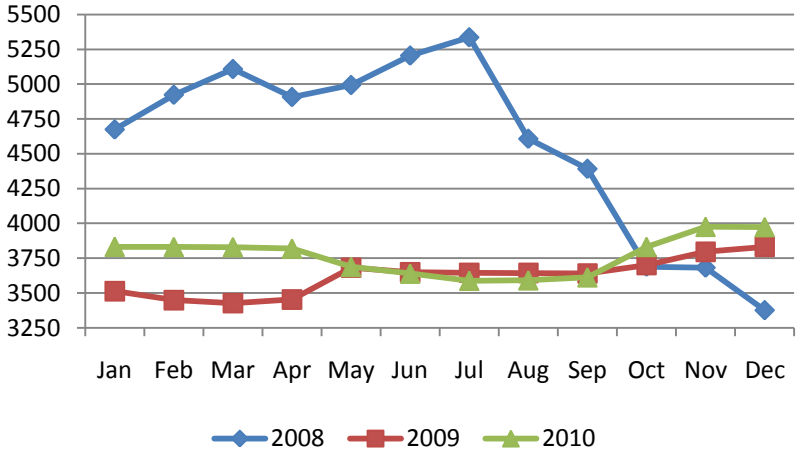
Production

Soybean production for MY11/12 is forecast at 14.8 MMT, slightly lower than the previous year's estimated 15.2 MMT. The forecast production is based on smaller planted area of 8.7 MHa (from the 8.8 MHa in the previous year) and an average yield at 1.7 MT/Ha, a decline prompted by lower soybean profits relative to competing corn and rice in the four Northeast major producing provinces in MY10/11. Soybean planted area in the Northeast region in MY10/11 dropped to a five year low of 4.4 MHa, down 400,000 Ha from the previous year, due to low profits. Further decline in soybean area is unlikely because most farmers with options for corn or rice switched in MY10/11.

The profit from soybeans is estimated at $600/Ha compared to $600 to $1,000/ Ha for corn. Based on China's National Grain and Oilseeds Information Center (CNGOIC), the wholesale price for soybeans has remained low, averaging RMB3,830/MT (or $572/MT) since the beginning of MY10/11. Compared to January, the average price increased only 4 percent through December 2010 (See chart 1 - Exchange rate in 2010: RMB6.7 =$1.0). The soybean meal price remained bearish and down at RMB3,290 ($491/MT) in December 2010 while the soybean oil price increased 28 percent from January to December 2010 (See table 23-27).

CNGOIC data shows the wholesale price for MY10/11 crop in Heilongjiang province averaged RMB3,800/MT (or $567/MT) in the 4th quarter of 2010. According to CNGOIC, the wholesale price for domestic soybeans in January 2011 was RMB3,820/MT ($570/MT) in Heilongjiang, while imported soybeans averaged above RMB4,000/MT ($597/MT) in China's coastal ports.

Chart 1. Soybean Wholesale Price in 2008-2010 (in RMB/MT)

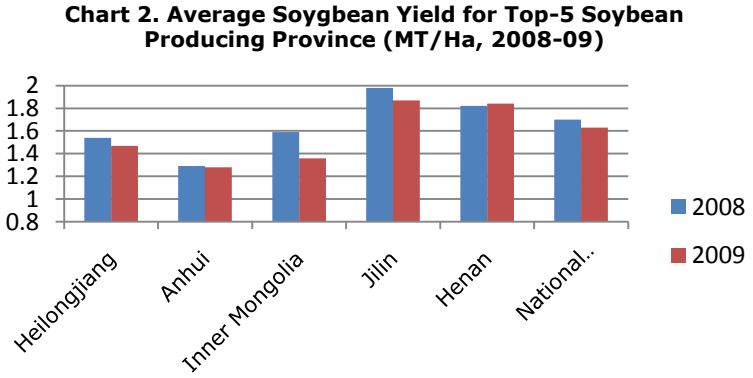


Source: China National Grains & Oils Information Center, Beijing

In other soybean-producing provinces, the MY11/12 soybean planting area is expected to decline moderately from the previous year mainly due to cotton or corn's higher profit. The MY11/12 soybean planting area is expected to lose ground to cotton and corn in the Yellow River region (including Shandong, Henan and Hebei provinces), where farmers expressed their intention to increase cotton planting by 4 percent in MY11/12. A Henan survey indicated the MY11/12 soybean planting intention is down10 percent, while corn is up 2.5 percent over the previous year, chiefly due to stable yield and price for grain crops in the province.

In the southern provinces, including Anhui and Jiangsu, however, MY11/12 soybean planting area is expected to remain stable. The fact that most of the soybean production is consumed locally in food products generates relatively higher profits and helps maintain stable planting area.

Soybean farmers' competitiveness continues to be undercut by low yields and poor efficiency. Many Chinese agricultural experts believe the serious lack of crop rotation remains a major factor hindering yield increases, in particular in the Northeast region. China's average soybean yield ranged from 1.65 to 1.8 MT/Ha from 2003 to 2009, far below an estimated average yield at 3 MT/Ha in the United States in MY10/11. Soybean yield in MY11/12 is likely to return to an average level at 1.7 MT/Ha. The yield gain in MY10/11 (averaged 1,727 Kg/Ha) was mainly attributed to favorable weather in the Northeast provinces



Source: 2009 China Agriculture Statistics Report

Marketing

Domestic traders who buy soybeans for food use are typically small to medium size operators that consolidate purchases of soybeans from households and villages. They have typically competed for railcar space to ship soybeans to other parts of the country, a sometimes burdensome and expensive process, but with the consistent improvement in the highway system and resulting convenience in distribution, traders are increasingly using trucks for shipping.

This year farmers held their product in expectation of higher prices, hoping oilseeds would emulate other commodities rising price trend. China's national soybean statistical agency (CNGOIC) indicated that the soybean farm-gate price remained slightly higher in the 4th quarter than the government's set floor price of RMB 3,800/MT for the purchase of soybeans in the Northeast provinces. The volume purchased for "state reserve" was not announced but is estimated to be lower than last year. Under these conditions, the percentage of the MY 10/11 crop in the Northeast region sold at market, as compared to state reserve purchase, could increase.

Trade

Soybean imports in MY11/12 are forecast at 58 MMT

Soybean imports for MY11/12 are forecast at 58 MMT, up 5.5 percent from the estimated 55 MMT in MY10/11 due to continuing growth in protein meal demands by China's animal and aquaculture sectors, vegetable oil consumption fueled by high GDP growth, falling domestic production and excessive soybean crush capacity.
Soybean imports in MY09/10 had soared to 50.3 MMT, up more than 9 MMT from the previous year due to strong demands for protein meals and the need to crush soybeans for oil to fill the gap left after China banned imports of Argentine soybean oil in April, 2010. The 22 percent spike in soybean imports in MY09/10 is likely to level off to 9.3 percent in MY10/11 and 5.5 percent in MY11/12. The resumption of soybean oil imports from Argentine in late 2010, and relatively high carry-in stocks for oilseed products in MY10/11, together with an expected moderate recovery of domestic oilseed production in MY11/12 are expected to lead to a smooth rise in soybean imports.
The stagnant soybean meal (SBM) price since the beginning of 2010 reflects excessive SBM stocks caused by the MY09/10 swell in soybean imports and crushing. Nevertheless, soybean imports will show steady growth in the foreseeable future

because of the strong and growing demand for protein meals and vegetable oils. Soybean imports will also be driven by the increasing consolidation in the livestock and aquaculture sectors and the increased use of soybean meal rich commercial animal feeds among operators of all sizes. (See more analysis on China's demands for more oilseed imports driven by growing demands for protein meal and vegetable oil in next paragraph "Total Meals and Total Oils"). Soybean import growth in MY11/12 will also be boosted by a stagnant domestic oilseed production. Limited arable land and a preference for grain crops by farmers for better returns will continue to restrict domestic soybean production growth.

The excessive soybean crushing capacity exceeding 100 MMT (in 2011) also fuels more soybean imports instead of meals and oils. The crushing margins for imported soybeans remained relatively stable and improved in late in 2010. The crushing sector favors imported soybeans due to their stable supply and quality in terms of uniformity and oil content.

The United States is expected to remain China's largest soybean supplier in MY11/12 though facing competition from Brazil and Argentine. The United States maintained 45 percent market share with record sales of 22.6 MMT in MY09/10, when China's imports surged to 50.3 MMT.

China's Soybean Imports by Country of Origin (in MMT) from MY07/08 to MY09/10

	MY07/08		**MY08/09**		**MY09/10**	
Country	MMT	Share	MMT	Share	MMT	Share
United States	**13.7**	**36%**	**18.6**	**45%**	**22.6**	**45%**
Brazil	12.5	33%	15.8	39%	18.2	36%
Argentina	10.9	29%	5.8	14%	8.3	16%
Total	**37.8**	**100%**	**41.1**	**100%**	**50.3**	**100%**

Source: Global Trade Atlas

China's soybean exports are forecast at 350,000 MT in MY11/12. Export volume has remained stable and small in recent years compared to total soybean consumption. Exports are likely to be stable and mainly destined for traditional markets of Korea and Japan.

Policy

Total agriculture subsidy exceeded $20 billion in 2010

The GOC's prime policy focus in 2011 continues to be grain security, addressing twin concerns of stable production and rural income growth. One policy tool used by the government is a seed subsidy which not only benefits grain farmers, but also soybean and rapeseed producers. Last year, the GOC paid RMB 15.5 billion ($2.3 billion) as seed subsidies for the entire planted area of major crops (including rice, wheat, corn, rapeseed, soybeans and cotton), including the Northeast provinces.

State Purchasing of Domestic Soybeans Continued

The Government purchase of domestic soybeans for reserve at a floor price continued in MY10/11, primarily to protect farmer's income and maintain stable production, as well as retain stocks for market intervention. Recent state purchases have been limited somewhat by a relatively high market price. Even so, given the generally low competitiveness of domestic soybeans and growing production input costs, the GOC will continue its reserve purchase program in response to low soybean prices.

The GOC, in response to higher food prices, particularly for vegetable oils, has offered 1.9 MMT of state reserve soybeans at auction since December 2010. However, only 55,000 MT have been purchased. The government's relatively high floor price reduces margins for crushing domestic soybeans and imported soybeans, which provide a higher oil content and therefore increase crushers margins, were readily available.

The Government policy impact on general prices for oilseed products remains limited because the majority of protein meal and vegetable oil are produced with imported oilseeds or imported directly (both forecast to account for 70 percent share of total consumption in MY 11/12).

"Biotech-free" soybean production policy remains unchanged

China's biotech-free soybean production policy remained unchanged during the marketing year (see more in GAIN CH10038). The GOC continues to claim it faces a consumer challenge to direct consumption of biotech crops (such as soybeans and rice) as food. In addition, many Chinese soybean experts believe that any yield gain from biotech soybeans could be limited due to the serious lack of crop rotation and poor agronomic practices of Chinese farmers.

Domestic biotech-free soybean production is used primarily in food products for direct human consumption. Some domestic beans are exported, and due to their biotech-free status, are sold at a substantial premium to European and Asian markets. This policy *de facto* functions as an industry marketing strategy and a government market segregation tool.

Soybean imports subject to automatic registration form (ARF) management

The ARF system is expected to remain unchanged in 2011. According to China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), soybeans, rapeseed, soybean meal and vegetable oils were subject to ARF management effective January 1, 2010. MOFCOM officials explain that the ARF management system covers these three bulk commodities in order to improve the existing "Bulk Agricultural Commodity Import Reporting and Information Publishing System" (See more in CH10035 and CH9035). As of this report, Post has received no complaints from traders regarding enforcement of this system.

Import tariff rate adjustment for oilseeds is under discussion

According to China's industry sources, in response to domestic inflationary pressures in 2011, some government agencies have proposed a tariff rate cut for imports of soybeans and soybean oil, from the current 3 percent and 9 percent, to curb the food price surge. (The GOC lowered import tariff for soybeans for a short period in MY07/08 when domestic food prices soared). However, the agriculture sectors and governments in the major soybean producing provinces are likely to challenge this proposal and it remains unclear whether the Government would approve a proposed tariff rate cut at this moment. Reducing tariffs to lower prices could appease consumer angst about rising food prices, but a 3% tariff reduction is unlikely to impact the current large volume of trade. Facing a growing supply and demand gap for oilseeds, the GOC is likely to maintain the current trade and industry development policy in MY11/12.

Soybean crushing sector continues to expand

China's soybean crushing capacity is estimated to pass 100 MMT in 2011, and continues its growth trend adding 5 MMT in 2010 and another 15 MMT in 2011. Despite calls by the GOC since 2009 to restrict overexpansion of soybean crushing capacities, new facilities continue to be approved. Observers say the restriction has been applied more strictly to overseas and private investments than state-owned enterprises.

The impact of China-ASEAN free trade zone on oils trade remains limited

The January 1, 2010 China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), eliminated import duties on more than 90 percent of goods traded between China and the ASEAN. Based on 2011 Customs Import and Export Tariffs of China, the import duties for palm oil, palm kernel oil, and copra oil remain unchanged at 9 percent. Post expects the implementation of CAFTA will have limited impact on the oilseed/vegetable oil trade between China and ASEAN.

USDA and AQSIQ Signed MOU on Soybean Quality and Phytosanitary Concerns

For several years, China's AQSIQ application of various Chinese zero tolerance policies related to quality and phytosanitary issues has caused some issues with imported soybeans. While trade has largely been unaffected, these policies remain a subject of debate and negotiation.

In late 2010, USDA and China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding China-U.S. Cooperation Program for the Inspection and Quarantine of US Soybeans Exported to China (MOU). The MOU requested that both sides cooperate and communicate as to supervision of plant quarantine, safety and quality for US soybeans exported to China, and strive to identify and, where appropriate, take

measures to ensure that U.S. soybeans comply with China's laws, regulations and standards on soybean inspection and quarantine, so as to promote smooth soybean trade.

Rapeseed

Production

MY 11/12 rapeseed production is forecast at 13 MMT, up 3 percent over the previous year. The increase is due to higher yields and a slight increase in planted area to 7.35 MHa in response to improved profit in major rapeseed-producing provinces.

According to CNGOIC, the MY10/11 rapeseed production was 12.6 MMT on 7.3 MHa planted area. The smaller than expected production is linked to low yield caused by abnormal weather, including extended cold and wet days during the growth and maturation periods in the Yangtze River region. A serious drought in the southwest provinces led to partial crop failure. The GOC set a floor price of RMB 3,900/MT ($582/MT) after harvest in MY 10/11 (up from RMB 3,700/MT in MY 09/10), providing a relatively positive profit. Based on CNGOIC statistics, the average wholesale price for rapeseed oil in December increased 16 percent from January 2010, lower than the 28 percent and 41 percent price growth for soybean oil and palm oil, respectively. The rapeseed meal price remained bearish for the year, averaging RMB2,300/MT ($342/MT).

In MY11/12, the MOA continues to encourage rapeseed planting. Based on an MOA November survey, winter rapeseed planted area reached 6.87 MHa, up 6,700 Ha over the previous year. A local report indicated the profit gained from rapeseed reached RMB3,100/Ha ($462/Ha) in Jingmen City, Hubei province and RMB1,620/Ha ($242/Ha) in Nanxian, Hunan province in MY10/11, respectively, both higher than the previous year, thus estimating higher MY11/12 rapeseed planting area in these provinces. In Henan province, an official survey showed the MY11/12 rapeseed planting area down 28 percent among the surveyed farmers in response to higher profits received for wheat. In Anhui province, the MY10/11 rapeseed profit was negative or very low mainly due to low yield caused by long rainy weather. Wheat's higher profit in parts of Hubei and Anhui provinces appear to have hindered rapeseed area expansion.

An industry survey from December 2010 showed a reduced rapeseed area in three major producing provinces, including Hebei, Hunan and Anhui. The decline is due to higher profits from competing crops including wheat and vegetables, together with a shortage of labor during the planting season. However, the survey found that rapeseed planted area increased in the visited regions in Jiangxi province. The spring rapeseed area in the northwest provinces is expected to be stable.

Policy

The GOC's purchase of rapeseed for reserve is expected to continue in MY 11/12 to regulate domestic vegetable oil supply and protect farmer's incomes. In mid-May 2010, the GOC announced a purchase of rapeseed at a floor price of RMB 3,900/MT ($482/MT) as reserve in all 17 rapeseed producing provinces. The GOC also encouraged crushers/traders to purchase rapeseed with a subsidy of RMB 200/MT ($30/MT). An industry source reported total government rapeseed oil reserve as of the end of 2010 at approximately 2 MMT. The GOC continued to release state rapeseed oil reserves, selling 500,000 MT at open auction (600,000 MT was offered) from October through December 2010. The GOC is expected to build its vegetable oil reserves given the steady growth in consumption and decline in self-sufficiency. The rapeseed seed subsidy will remain unchanged at $22/Ha in MY 11/12.

Trade

MY 11/12 rapeseed imports are forecast at 1.9 MMT, reflecting a slight rise from MY 10/11, and a conjecture that Canada and China will solve their phytosanitary (Leptosphaeria maculans) dispute. Canada remains China's largest supplier, accounting for 99 percent of China's 2.2 MMT of rapeseed imports in MY 09/10. MY11/12 rapeseed oil imports are forecast at 700,000 MT from an estimated 650,000 MT in MY 10/11.

Peanuts

MY11/12 peanut production is forecast at 14.8 MMT, up 100,000 MT over the previous year with average yield and unchanged planted area from the previous year. MY10/11 peanut planted area is estimated at 4.5 MHa (up from the 4.38

MHa), however, total production is estimated at 14.6 MMT, down from the 14.7 MMT in MY09/10, due to lower yield caused by wet weather in Shandong and Henan provinces. At the beginning of 2010, farmers in the major peanut-producing provinces added peanut area in response to the positive prices for peanut products. Peanut prices remained stable throughout 2010 and rose slightly late in the year. According to industry sources, although peanut profits in Shandong province were similar to that of wheat and corn in MY10/11, high labor inputs influenced some farmers toward planting grain crops. An official survey indicated that the MY11/12 peanut planting intention is down 2 percent over the previous year in Henan province.

Peanut exports are forecast unchanged from the estimated 1.2 MMT in MY10/11 due to stable domestic production. Industry sources reported that the elimination of the Value Added Tax (VAT) rebate (approximately five percent) for peanut exports in 2008 has cut profit margins and restricted exports**.** Japan remains the primary destination for China's peanut products, followed by South Korea and Russia.

The GOC will continue to provide a seed subsidy to peanut production at a rate of RMB150/Ha ($22/Ha) in MY11/12. According to the GOC's No. 1 Decree dated January 31, 2010, the GOC provided a seed subsidy to peanut production in MY10/11 in an effort to raise the self sufficiency rate of vegetable oil. China's experts said peanut oil content ranges from 48 to 56 percent, compared to the 20 percent for soybeans. However, peanut meal is lower in terms of protein quality compared to soybean meal. The subsidy's impact on total peanut production appears to be limited in MY10/11, but it is likely to curb a further decline of peanut planted area in the future.

Cottonseed

Due to record high cotton prices last year, cottonseed production in MY 11/12 is expected to be higher, forecast at 11.8 MMT up from 10.2 MMT in the previous year. A December industry survey showed 11.5 percent increase in planting intention for cotton in the Yangtze River regions and 4 percent in the Yellow River region.

Post has recently received several inquiries about importing US cottonseed to China. Currently, there is no import regime for importing US cottonseed but Post is working closely with US and Chinese authorities to establish the import process.

Other

According to the Camellia Development Plan (2008-2020) of China's State Forestry Administration (SFA), camellia oil production will increase to 2.5 MMT by 2020 from the current estimated yearly production of 250,000 MT. Camellia is grown on hilly land without competing with other crops in Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangxi Provinces. The oil is priced high and is popular among high end consumers.

Oilseed Meal Situation and Outlook

Total Meals

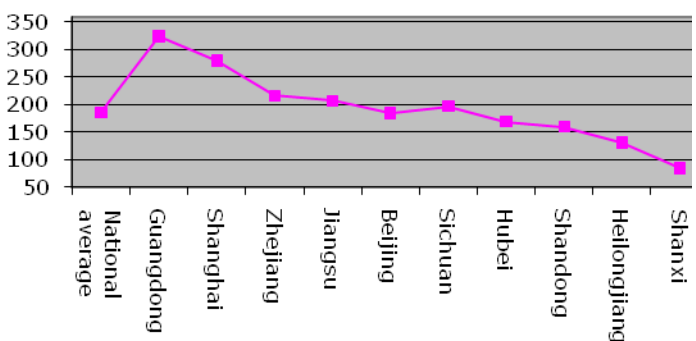
MY11/12 oilseed meal production is forecast at 64.9 MMT, up seven percent over the 60.7 MMT in the previous year, a rise attributable to increased crushing of imported soybeans and last year's higher domestic cottonseed volume. Soybean meal dominates the protein meal sector, accounting for 75 percent of total meal production followed by rapeseed meal (14 percent) and cottonseed meal (6 percent). Total protein meal consumption in MY11/12 is forecast at 65 MMT, up 4 MMT or 6.5 percent over MY10/11 due to strong industrialized feed demand from the burgeoning animal production and aquaculture sectors. Fishmeal is basically the only imported protein meal, with an annual volume ranging from 1 to 1.4 MMT. Other protein meal imports remain insignificant. The MY 11/12 forecast for imports of fishmeal is 1.1 MMT.

Soybean Meal

Production and Consumption

Due to a large volume of imported soybeans and increased crush, SBM

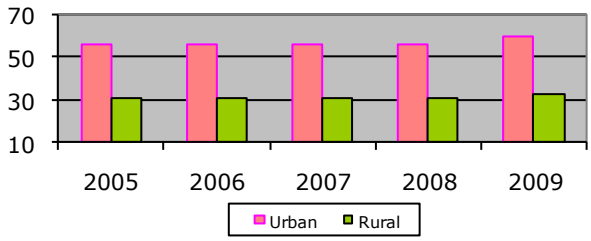
Chart 3 Per Capita Expenditure on Protein Food by Urban Residents in Some Provinces in 2009 (US $)



production in MY11/12 is forecast to rise 8 percent to 48.7 MMT, up from the estimated 45 MMT in MY10/11. SBM consumption is forecast to grow to 46.1 MMT in MY11/12 (up 7.5 percent from the 42.9 MMT in MY10/11) due to growing consumption for protein meal in feed.
Chinese consumer's demand for animal protein products is expected to grow in MY11/12 as disposable income grows. China's yearly GDP growth averaged 10 percent from 2007 to 2010, and is expected to stay above nine percent in 2011. The per capita disposable income increased by 12 percent yearly from 2007 to 2009. The per capita expenditures for animal proteins (including all meats, poultry, eggs, and aquatic products) reached $186 for 2009. However, spending varies widely among regions, with the highest spending in Guangdong ($324) and the lowest in Shanxi province ($84). Most regions lie well below the national average (See chart 2 - Source: Table 10-16 of 2010 China Statistical Yearbook).

In addition, the average difference between per capita yearly consumption of protein food in urban and rural communities in 2009 remained significant at 27 Kg. Increases in the consumption of protein food for 713 million rural people (out of the 1,355 million; Source: 2010 China Statistical Yearbook) will create opportunities for higher SBM demands. (See chart 3 - Source: Table 10-9 and 10-29 2010 China Statistical Yearbook). The consumption of milk and related products remained low among the rural population (3.6 Kg) in 2009 compared to the urban population (15 Kg). As rural incomes rise, the undeveloped potential of rural residents to consume more animal protein products will create additional demand for soybean meal in feed products. (as shown in chart 2).

Chart 4 Comparison of Rural and Urban Per Capita Consumption of Animal Products (2005-2009 in Kg)

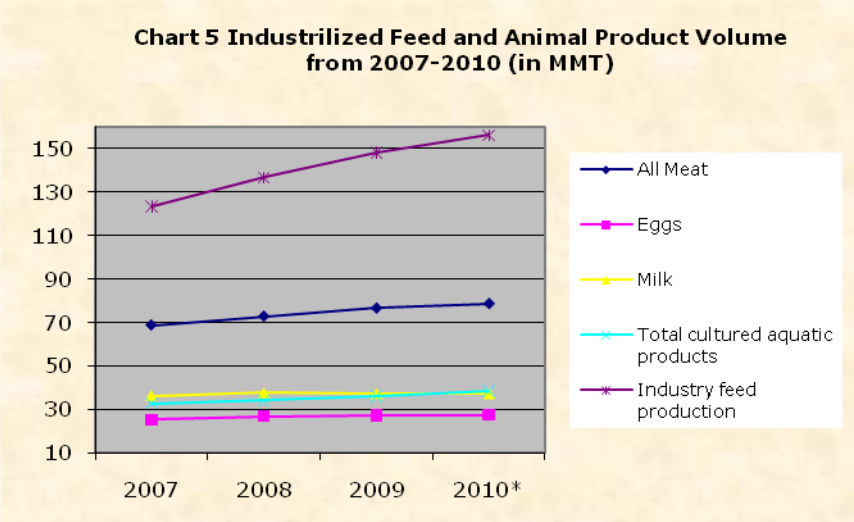


Overall increases in animal protein product demand are also fueled by population growth and urbanization. According to China's National Statistics Bureau (NSB), China's average annual net population growth was 6.7 million from 2006 to 2009. Additionally, the annual growth in urban populations averaged 14 million from 2007 to 2009.

China's animal and aquaculture sectors are expected to maintain steady growth in 2011 to meet the growing demand for animal protein products. Total cultured aquatic production in 2011 should expand from 38 MMT in 2010 (up 7 percent from 2009 per MOA). According to NSB, total meat and milk production in 2010 reached 79.25 MMT and 35.7 MMT, respectively. Out of the total meat production, pork production was 50.7 MMT, up 3.7 percent over 2009. According to GAIN CH Livestock Annual and Poultry Annual, China's pork production is forecast to reach 51.5 MMT in 2011 with a net increase of 1.5 MMT from the previous year. Broiler meat production is also forecast to reach 13 MMT in 2011, up 4 percent from the previous year. Though difficult to capture the conversion of animal production gains into protein meal consumption growth, SBM remains the major protein meal ingredient and is positioned to grow along with the overall livestock and aquaculture sectors.

To meet the growing animal husbandry and aquaculture demand, industrialized feed production will increase in MY11/12, thus raising protein meal consumption (particularly SBM). The annual feed production growth rate averaged nearly 10 percent from 2006 through 2009 (see Chart 4). According to MOA, total industrialized feed production reached 156 MMT in 2010, up 5.4 percent over the previous year. Swine feed production grew rapidly to an estimated 58 MMT, up 11 percent over the previous year, followed by broiler feed at 47 MMT, up 5 percent over the previous year. Layer hen feed also increased moderately by one percent over the previous year. Feed for aquaculture and ruminant animals reached 14 MMT and 6.5 MMT, respectively. CNGOIC estimated even higher industrialized feed production at 158 MMT for 2010.

In response to these growth demands, the Chinese animal production sector is implementing structural changes which will positively impact protein meal feed demands. According to the MOA, swine farms with more than 50 heads slaughtered yearly and dairy farms with over 20 heads inventory accounted for 66 percent, and 47 percent of the total production in 2010, up from the 37 percent and 27 percent in 2005. Self-mix feed used by traditional small-scale swine operations is increasingly being phased out as the scale of operations expands and the need for large amounts of premixed feed abounds. Total SBM inclusion is expected to increase along with the growth of industrialized feed production.



Source: NSB 2010 Statistics Yearbook Table 12-19/20; Ministry of Agriculture 2009 China Agriculture figures Report; Data for 2010 are Post's estimates except the total feed production which is based on MOA report.

The Impact of DDGS Imports on SBM Remains Limited

China's imports of DDGS in 2010 skyrocketed to 3.2 MMT (from 600,000 MT in 2009; almost 100 percent from the United States) mainly driven by an expected smaller domestic production of rapeseed meal and cottonseed meal. This import spike trigged an anti-dumping investigation by the GOC in late 2010. China's industry appreciates the high quality and competitive price of U.S.-origin DDGS over other protein meals including rapeseed meal and cottonseed meal. Imported DDGS mainly filled a shortage of these meals in MY09/10 and the impact on SBM inclusion rate/consumption was not significant. DDGS imports slowed down following the anti-dumping investigation, however, the potential for DDGS exports to China remain positive in the long term, as China's industry favors U.S.-origin DDGS.

Trade

SBM exports in MY11/12 are forecast at 1.3 MT, slightly higher than the 1.2 MMT for MY10/11. Industry analysts expect sporadic imports and exports of SBM as traders take advantage of regional or local price differences and China exports of non-biotech SBM. The trade volume will remain insignificant compared to China's more than 49 MMT SBM supply. SBM exports are mainly destined to traditional markets such as Japan which accounted for 77 percent of China SBM exports in MY09/10. SBM imports are insignificant due to an adequate supply from China's domestic crushing industry.

Fishmeal

Fishmeal imports in MY11/12 are forecast at 1.1 MMT, up from the estimated 1 MMT in MY10/11, based on an expected rebound of fish caught by Peru and in consideration of the solid demand by China's animal husbandry and aquaculture industries. Domestic fishmeal production is low, about 220,000 MT, in MY11/12.

A recent fall in supply and consequent price spike for fishmeal imports in MY10/11 impacted the level of imports to China. According to GTA, China's imported fishmeal price in 2010 soared to $1,602/MT, up 61 percent, and total fishmeal imports for 2010 stood at 1.04 MMT, down 21 percent over the previous year, mainly due to a lower supply from major producing countries, Peru and Chile. The world fishmeal supply is unlikely to improve as Peru reported a reduced fish catch at the end of 2010. Peru remains China's largest fishmeal supplier, accounting for 59 percent of China's total imports in 2010. Despite the high price, fishmeal imports for MY11/12 are forecast at 1.1 MMT given the large scale feed demand of China's animal husbandry and aquaculture sectors. Imports from the United States declined to 66,000 MT (from the average 80,000 MT yearly) in 2010 mainly due to increased price.

Besides price and supply issues, imported fishmeal will face a new hygiene certificate. On August 23, 2010, AQSIQ informed the U.S. Embassy Beijing that Decree 118 and its Regulating Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export Feed and Feed Additives of July 20, 2009 would go into effect at the beginning of 2011. With these measures, U.S. exports of aquatic origin protein would face import requirements that include facility registration and new hygiene and quarantine requirements.

USDA conducted consultations with the Chinese regulatory agencies and requested they continue to authorize importation of U.S.-origin fishmeal under existing protocols and requirements until a new agreement can be reached. As discussions continue on this new requirement, traders should consult with importing partners for specific requirements for exporting fishmeal and fish oil to China during the period when the U.S. government is consulting with the GOC on this issue (See more in GAIN CH Fishery Annual).

Other Protein Meals

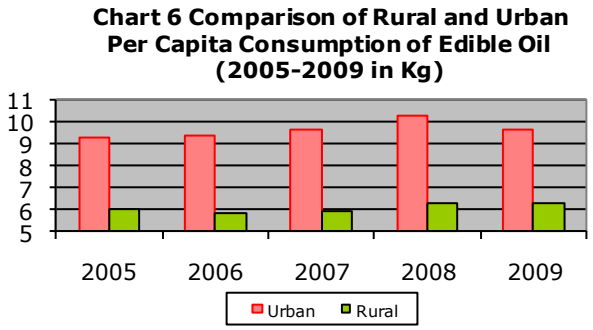
Total production of other protein meals (including rapeseed meal, peanut meal, cottonseed meal, sunflower seed meal) in MY11/12 is forecast to increase to 16 MMT (from the 15.4 MMT in MY10/11) attributed to a net increase of 700,000 MT of cottonseed meal from increased domestic cotton production in 2010. However, in general, the total production of these protein meals remains stable and thus they are not expected to significantly impact SBM production/consumption in the foreseeable future. Trade of these meals remains insignificant.

Oil Situation and Outlook

Total Oils

Due to increased crush volume using imported soybeans and rapeseed, total vegetable oil production for MY11/12 is forecast at 19.9 MMT, up 1 MMT from the MY10/11 estimate. Soybean oil is expected to remain the number one vegetable oil produced in China, accounting for 55 percent of total oil production, followed by rapeseed oil (26 percent), peanut oil (11 percent), and cottonseed oil (6 percent) in MY11/12.

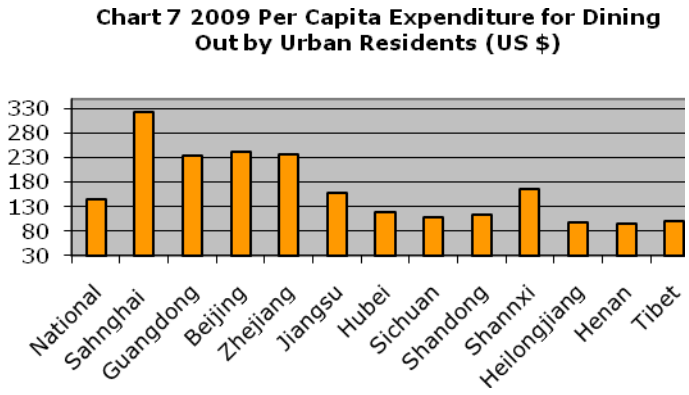
Total oil imports for MY11/12 are forecast to increase to 9.26 MMT from the estimated 9 MMT last year due to strong consumer demand and inadequate domestic supply. The MY11/12 total domestic food-use consumption of oils is forecast at 26.6 MMT, 6 percent more than MY10/11 (additional industrial use is forecast at 2.2 MMT). The MY11/12 total oil supply is forecast at 31.5 MMT. Soybean oil imports, which fell last year during a ban on Argentine soy imports, China's largest supplier, are expected to rebound to 1.9 MMT in MY10/11 and reach 2 MMT in MY11/12, given the resumption of Argentine soy oil imports in late 2010. US soyoil exports rose during the Argentine ban but are not expected to maintain this same level following the resumption of Argentine imports.



The steady growth of disposable income for Chinese consumers continues to drive vegetable oil consumption in MY11/12. The forecast per capita consumption of vegetable oil of 19.9 Kg for food use in MY11/12 (based on total population of 1,335 million as of 2009) remains 21 percent lower than Taiwan's 2005 per capita consumption of 25.1 kg (See FAS/Taiwan report, TW7001). Even though China's oil consumption has grown rapidly in recent years, there is still significant growth potential before it reaches the level of a similar market like Taiwan. Chart 5 shows a steady upward trend of annual per capita vegetable oil purchases in recent years (Source: Table 10-9 and 29/2010 China Statistics Year Book). In addition, NSB's data also shows that rural purchases consume about 4 Kg less vegetable oil per capita per year than urban consumers, indicating a potential for higher intake for 713 million rural people.

The per capita expenditure by urban residents for dining out continued to show rapid growth in 2009 to reach an average of $144 (compared to US$127 in the previous year). Shanghai residents had the highest expenditure (US$322) with the lowest in Henan (US$95). (See chart 6; Source: Table 10-16/2010 China Statistics Year Book). With a government forecast above nine percent GDP growth in 2011, a growing middle class with higher disposable income eats more meals outside the home, in addition to more than 120 million migrant workers who are now also urban dwellers, and you have a net population increase of more than 6 million per year, creating a strong demand outlook for vegetable oil and oilseed imports.

Vegetable oil consumption is also driven by the food processing industry. For instance, the instant noodle industry, which uses large amounts of palm oil, produced more than 5.6 MMT in the first ten months of 2010, up 24 percent over the previous year. The instant noodle production was 5 MMT in 2008 and decreased in 2009 due to economic slowdown.



The wholesale price for major oils increased rapidly in the 4th quarter of 2010, with a December price for palm oil, soybean oil and rapeseed oil, up 41 percent, 28 percent and 16 percent, respectively over January 2010 (See table 24 to 26 – source: CNGOIC). The high price continued in January 2011 mainly due to the widely anticipated inflation rate rise and growth of CPI. The price difference among the three major oils, however, fell to a record low with rapeseed oil priced only 1 percent higher than soybean oil, and palm oil priced merely 4 percent lower than soybean oil, compared to the normal 10 to 20 percent price difference. This trend in part reflects an increasingly diversified consumption of vegetable oils by Chinese consumers.

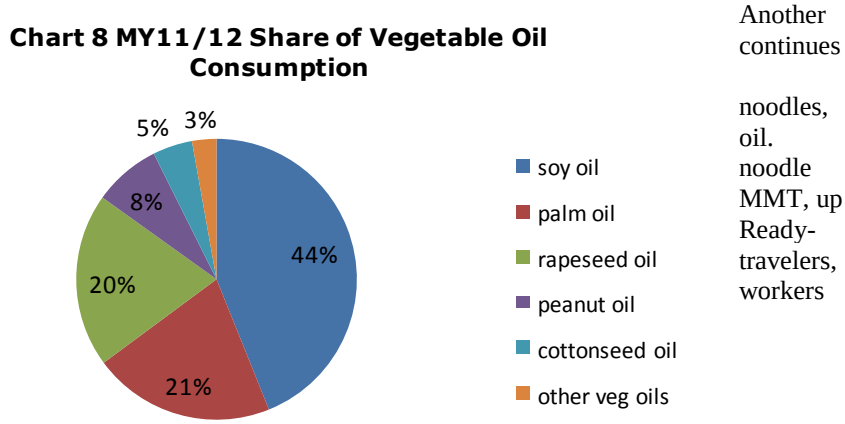
Soybean Oil

The MY11/12 soybean oil production forecast is 11 MMT, up 8 percent from last year's estimate due to increased crushing of imported soybeans. MY11/12 imports are forecast at 2 MMT. Soybean oil remains the dominant vegetable oil, accounting for 44 percent for domestic vegetable oil consumption in MY11/12 (Chart 8). Argentina is expected to resume its status as the largest soybean oil supplier to China in MY11/12 after China lifted an import ban from late 2010. The six month ban, related to a trade dispute, saw soybean oil imports from Argentine fall sharply to 661,000 MT in MY09/10, from the 1.9 MMT in MY08/09.

Palm Oil

MY11/12 palm oil imports are forecast to increase moderately to 6.1 MMT from the estimated 6 MMT in MY10/11. Palm oil consumption continues to be driven by both food processing and home consumption. A price spike in 2011 is expected to negatively impact palm oil import growth. According to CNGOIC statistics, the wholesale palm oil price remains merely 3 percent lower than soybean oil in January 2011(see Table 27), while a normal range averages 10 percent. This is likely to impact the imports and consumption in MY10/11.

Demand for palm oil remains strong mainly because of its cheap price relative to soybean oil and rapeseed oil. Blending and selling it as cooking oil is popular. Another factor contributing to strong demand continues to be increased demand for processed foods, especially instant noodles, which uses large amounts of palm oil. Industry sources show that instant noodle production in 2010 surged to 6.9 MMT, up 23 percent over the previous year. Ready-to-eat noodles are popular with travelers, migrant workers, and some office workers due to their low cost and



convenience. With more and more people traveling and eating outside of the home, demand for instant noodles is expected to continue rising in 2011 and beyond.

China does not produce palm oil so demand can only be met by imports. China's close proximity to Malaysia and Indonesia gives palm oil a shipping advantage relative to other oils. According to industry sources, the 2011 palm oil production in Indonesia is expected to exceed 24 MMT, up from the 22.3 MMT in 2010, while production in Malaysia in 2011 will also grow moderately to 18 MMT from the 17.7 MMT in 2010.

Statistics Tables

Total Oilseeds, Total Meal, and Total Oil PSD Tables

Table 1. Total Oilseeds

Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Total Oilseeds**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin						
Area Planted	19475	27303	19275	26750	0	26960
Area Harvested	26675	27303	26030	26750	0	26960
Beginning Stocks	10442	10442	16586	14178	0	15278
Production	57235	57841	55240	54500	0	56300
MY Imports	52532	52530	58910	56710	0	59911
MY Imp. from U.S.	22450	22568	24000	25000	0	27000
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	120209	120813	130736	125388	0	131489
MY Exports	966	1699	1300	1585	0	1700
MY Exp. to the EC	210	270	200	260	0	260
Crush Dom. Consumption	81205	83184	89715	86585	0	92638
Food Use Dom. Consump.	15617	15575	15960	15715	0	15895
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5835	6177	5625	6225	0	6278
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	102657	104936	111300	108525	0	114811

Ending Stocks	16586	14178	18136	15278	0	14978
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	120209	120813	130736	125388	0	131489
Calendar Year Imports	51966	52012	55066	56609	0	58911
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	23000	23000	23000	25000	0	26000
Calendar Year Exports	1133	1540	1300	1625	0	1630
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	31	0	30	0	0	0

Table 2. Total Meals

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Total Meal**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	82405	84184	90915	87585	0	93638
Extr. Rate, 999.9999						
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	55660	57202	62625	60685	0	64958
MY Imports	2176	2153	2113	1584	0	1643
MY Imp. from U.S.	90	70	90	60	0	70
MY Imp. from the EC	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	57836	59355	64738	62269	0	66601
MY Exports	1398	1366	1395	1282	0	1421
MY Exp. to the EC	47	2	45	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1530	1550	1581	1655	0	1772
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Com.	54908	56439	61762	59332	0	63408
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	56438	57989	63343	60987	0	65180
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	57836	59355	64738	62269	0	66601
Calendar Year Imports	2180	1455	2110	2354	0	1878
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	90	90	90	65	0	70
Calendar Year Exports	1565	1490	1510	1282	0	1325
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	40	40	45	40	0	45

Table 3. Total Oils

PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Total Oils					
	2009 Revised		2010 Estimate		2011 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	81205	83184	89715	86585	0	92638
Extr. Rate, 999.9999						
Beginning Stocks	1256	790	1099	1878	0	1953
Production	17791	18213	19368	18897	0	19907
MY Imports	8563	8563	9280	9005	0	9260
MY Imp. from U.S.	50	99	50	60	0	90
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	27610	27566	29747	29780	0	31480
MY Exports	96	98	94	87	0	110
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	2050	2050	2160	2150	0	2200
Food Use Dom. Consump.	24365	23540	26664	25240	0	26662
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	26415	25590	28824	27390	0	28862
Ending Stocks	1099	1878	829	2303	0	2508
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	27610	27566	29747	29780	0	31480
Calendar Year Imports	8831	8865	9945	9118	0	8960
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	50	100	50	100	0	130
Calendar Year Exports	124	105	114	72	0	72
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseeds PSD Tables

Table 4. Soybeans

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean					
	2009 Revised		2010 Estimate		2011 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted	9200	9190	9000	8800	0	8700
Area Harvested	8800	9190	8400	8800	0	8700
Beginning Stocks	9048	9048	14472	12532	0	14632
Production	14700	14980	14400	15200	0	14800
MY Imports	50338	50338	57000	55000	0	58000
MY Imp. from U.S.	22450	22568	24000	25000	0	27000

MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	74086	74366	85872	82732	0	87432
MY Exports	184	184	450	250	0	350
MY Exp. to EU	20	20	20	20	0	20
Crush	48830	51000	57800	57000	0	61500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	8850	8900	9200	9000	0	9150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1750	1750	1850	1850	0	1900
Total Dom. Cons.	59430	61650	68850	67850	0	72550
Ending Stocks	14472	12532	16572	14632	0	14532
Total Distribution	74086	74366	85872	82732	0	87432
CY Imports	50000	50000	54000	55000	0	57000
CY Imp. from U.S.	23000	23000	23000	25000	0	26000
CY Exports	200	200	450	250	0	250
CY Exp. to U.S.	20	20	30	25	0	25

Table 5. Rapeseed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Rapeseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
0	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted	0	7277	0	7300	0	7350
Area Harvested	7278	7277	7200	7300	0	7350
Beginning Stocks	1394	1394	2114	1646	0	646
Production	13657	13657	12800	12600	0	13000
MY Imports	2177	2177	1900	1700	0	1900
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	17228	17228	16814	15946	0	15546
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	14564	15000	14700	14700	0	14500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	550	582	550	600	0	600
Total Dom. Cons.	15114	15582	15250	15300	0	15100
Ending Stocks	2114	1646	1564	646	0	446
Total Distribution	17228	17228	16814	15946	0	15546
CY Imports	1950	2000	1050	1600	0	1900
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Peanuts

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Peanut**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted	4200	4377	4200	4500	0	4500
Area Harvested	4377	4377	4400	4500	0	4500
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	14708	14708	14600	14600	0	14700
MY Imports	10	8	5	5	0	6
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	14718	14716	14605	14605	0	14706
MY Exports	650	1383	700	1200	0	1200
MY Exp. to EU	190	250	180	240	0	240
Crush	6996	6383	6980	6725	0	6810
Food Use Dom. Cons.	6092	6000	6075	6000	0	6015
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	980	950	850	680	0	681
Total Dom. Cons.	14068	13333	13905	13405	0	13506
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	14718	14716	14605	14605	0	14706
CY Imports	10	6	10	5	0	6
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	780	1200	700	1220	0	1230
CY Exp. to U.S.	11	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7. Sunflower Seed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Sunflowerseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted	875	959	875	950	0	960
Area Harvested	920	959	930	950	0	960

Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1630	1956	1680	1900	0	2000
MY Imports	7	7	5	5	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1637	1963	1685	1905	0	2005
MY Exports	132	132	150	135	0	150
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	735	1061	755	960	0	1028
Food Use Dom. Cons.	675	675	685	715	0	730
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	95	95	95	95	0	97
Total Dom. Cons.	1505	1831	1535	1770	0	1855
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1637	1963	1685	1905	0	2005
CY Imports	6	6	6	4	0	5
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	150	140	150	155	0	150
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8. Cottonseed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Cottonseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted (Cotton)	5200	5500	5200	5200	0	5450
Area Harvested (Cotton)	5300	5500	5100	5200	0	5450
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	12540	12540	11760	10200	0	11800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	12540	12540	11760	10200	0	11800
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	10080	9740	9480	7200	0	8800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2460	2800	2280	3000	0	3000
Total Dom. Cons.	12540	12540	11760	10200	0	11800
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	12540	12540	11760	10200	0	11800

CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal PSD Tables

Table 9. Soybean Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Soybean**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	48830	51000	57800	57000	0	61500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	0.791569	1	0.79	0	0.791545
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	38644	40370	45778	45030	0	48680
MY Imports	83	80	200	50	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	38727	40450	45978	45080	0	48690
MY Exports	1181	1149	1200	1200	0	1300
MY Exp. to EU	45	0	45	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	950	900	1000	1000	0	1100
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	36596	38401	43778	42880	0	46290
Total Dom. Cons.	37546	39301	44778	43880	0	47390
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	38727	40450	45978	45080	0	48690
CY Imports	50	70	200	50	0	45
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1250	1100	1250	1200	0	1200
CY Exp. to U.S.	40	40	45	40	0	45
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		

Table 10. Rapeseed Meal

PSD Table			
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**		
Commodity	**Meal, Rapeseed**		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**

	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	14564	15000	14700	14700	0	14500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.6282		0.6282		0.6282
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	9156	9423	9242	9235	0	9110
MY Imports	993	993	500	500	0	500
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	10149	10416	9742	9735	0	9610
MY Exports	127	127	150	60	0	70
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	400	450	400	450	0	450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	9622	9839	9192	9225	0	9090
Total Dom. Cons.	10022	10289	9592	9675	0	9540
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	10149	10416	9742	9735	0	9610
CY Imports	993	248	500	1220	0	700
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	250	335	250	58	0	60
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Peanut Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Peanut**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	6996	6383	6980	6725	0	6810
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.390	0	0.391	0	0.3913
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2788	2495	2782	2630	0	2665
MY Imports	37	37	10	30	0	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2825	2532	2792	2660	0	2695
MY Exports	3	3	5	4	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2822	2529	2787	2656	0	2690
Total Dom. Cons.	2822	2529	2787	2656	0	2690
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2825	2532	2792	2660	0	2695
CY Imports	37	35	10	30	0	29
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	5	5	5	5	0	65
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12. Sunflower Seed Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Sunflowerseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	735	1061	755	960	0	1028
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	0.540	1	0.541	0	0.541
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	404	574	415	520	0	557
MY Imports	3	3	3	4	0	3
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	407	577	418	524	0	560
MY Exports	0	0	5	6	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	60	60	61	60	0	62
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	347	517	352	458	0	493
Total Dom. Cons.	407	577	413	518	0	555
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	407	577	418	524	0	560
CY Imports	0	2	0	4	0	4
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	4	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Cotton Seed Meal

PSD Table	
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**

Commodity	Meal, Cottonseed					
	2009 Revised		2010 Estimate		2011 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	10080	9740	9480	7200	0	8800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.4229	0	0.4236	0	0.4234
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4368	4120	4108	3050	0	3726
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4368	4120	4108	3050	0	3726
MY Exports	82	82	30	10	0	40
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	120	140	120	145	0	160
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4166	3898	3958	2895	0	3526
Total Dom. Cons.	4286	4038	4078	3040	0	3686
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4368	4120	4108	3050	0	3726
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	55	50	0	15	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14. Fish Meal

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Meal, Fish					
	2009 Revised		2010 Estimate		2011 Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		01/2011
Catch For Reduction	1200	1000	1200	1000	0	1000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.22	0	0.22	0	0.22
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	300	220	300	220	0	220
MY Imports	1060	1040	1400	1000	0	1100
MY Imp. from U.S.	90	70	90	60	0	70
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1360	1260	1700	1220	0	1320

MY Exports	5	5	5	2	0	1
MY Exp. to EU	2	2	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1355	1255	1695	1218	0	1319
Total Dom. Cons.	1355	1255	1695	1218	0	1319
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1360	1260	1700	1220	0	1320
CY Imports	1100	1100	1400	1050	0	1100
CY Imp. from U.S.	90	90	90	65	0	70
CY Exports	5	0	5	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oils PSD Tables

Table 15. Soybean Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Soybean**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	48830	51000	57800	57000	0	61500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.178686	0	0.178772	0	0.178699
Beginning Stocks	466	0	171	300	220	400
Production	8703	9113	10317	10190	0	10990
MY Imports	1514	1514	2000	1900	0	2000
MY Imp. from U.S.	50	99	50	60	0	90
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	10683	10627	12488	12390	220	13390
MY Exports	77	77	70	70	0	90
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	10435	10250	12198	11920	0	12700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	10435	10250	12198	11920	0	12700
Ending Stocks	171	300	220	400	0	600
Total Distribution	10683	10627	12488	12390	0	13390
CY Imports	1600	1500	2150	1700	0	1700
CY Imp. from U.S.	50	100	50	65	0	90
CY Exports	75	65	100	65	0	65
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16. Rapeseed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Rapeseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	14564	15000	14700	14700	0	14500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.356	0	0.355986	0	0.356
Beginning Stocks	291	291	600	1178	309	1553
Production	5170	5340	5219	5233	0	5162
MY Imports	785	785	600	650	0	700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6246	6416	6419	7061	309	7415
MY Exports	5	7	10	8	0	7
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5641	5231	6100	5500	0	5800
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	5641	5231	6100	5500	0	5800
Ending Stocks	600	1178	309	1553	0	1608
Total Distribution	6246	6416	6419	7061	0	7415
CY Imports	500	467	500	978	0	700
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	10	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17. Peanut Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Peanut**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	6996	6383	6980	6725	0	6810

Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.313332	0	0.313755	0	0.314244
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2189	2000	2184	2110	0	2140
MY Imports	47	47	30	55	0	70
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2236	2047	2214	2165	0	2210
MY Exports	9	9	10	7	0	8
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2227	2038	2204	2158	0	2202
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	2227	2038	2204	2158	0	2202
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2236	2047	2214	2165	0	2210
CY Imports	6	8	20	50	0	55
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	35	40	10	7	0	7
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18. Cotton Seed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Cottonseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	10080	9740	9480	7200	0	8800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.141684	0.145359	0.141667	0	0.141705
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1466	1380	1378	1020	0	1247
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1466	1380	1378	1020	0	1247
MY Exports	4	4	3	2	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1462	1376	1375	1018	0	1242
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1462	1376	1375	1018	0	1242
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1466	1380	1378	1020	0	1247

CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	0	3	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0					

Table 19. Sunflower Seed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Sunflowerseed**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	735	1061	755	960	0	1028
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.358	0	0.358	0	0.357
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	263	380	270	344	0	368
MY Imports	169	169	150	150	0	140
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	432	549	420	494	0	508
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	432	549	420	494	0	508
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	432	549	420	494	0	508
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	432	549	420	494	0	508
CY Imports	0	140	0	150	0	145
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20. Palm Oil

PSD Table			
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**		
Commodity	**Oil, Palm**		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**

	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	499	499	328	400	300	350
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	5760	5760	6250	6000	0	6100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6259	6259	6578	6400	300	6450
MY Exports	1	1	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2050	2050	2160	2150	0	2200
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3880	3808	4117	3900	0	3950
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	5930	5858	6277	6050	0	6150
Ending Stocks	328	400	300	350	0	300
Total Distribution	6259	6259	6578	6400	0	6450
CY Imports	6600	6500	7150	6000	0	6100
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1	0	1	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 21. Coconut Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Coconut**					
	2009 Revised		**2010 Estimate**		**2011 Forecast**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2009		10/2010		10/2011
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	288	288	250	250	0	260
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	288	288	250	250	0	260
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0

Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	288	288	250	250	0	260
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	288	288	250	250	0	260
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	288	288	250	250	0	260
CY Imports	125	250	125	240	0	260
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0

Soybean & Rapeseed Wholesale Price Tables

Table 22. Wholesale Soybean Prices CY2010

Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.7 =US$1.0												
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	3,880	3,880	3,880	3,880	3,769	3,716	3680	3,680	3,701	3,893	4,035	4,040
Liaoning	3,860	3,860	3,860	3,853	3,714	3,612	3,540	3,540	3,564	3,810	3,971	3,980
Inner Mongolia	3,720	3,720	3,717	3,685	3,502	3,454	3,400	3,400	3,418	3,659	3,807	3,780
Hebei	3,890	3,887	3,887	3,884	3,768	3,722	3,687	3,687	3,708	3,898	4,041	4,047
Jilin	3,860	3,860	3,860	3,845	3,682	3,592	3,520	3,520	3,544	3,790	3,951	3,960
Heilongjiang	3,764	3,755	3,751	3,728	3,558	3,483	3,415	3,441	3,477	3,733	3,842	3,812
Shandong	3,860	3,860	3,860	3,853	3,758	3,756	3,720	3,720	3,736	3,931	4,075	4,080
Henan	3,820	3,820	3,820	3,820	3,747	3,776	3,740	3,740	3,751	3,931	4,075	4,080
Average	3,832	3,830	3,829	3,819	3,687	3,639	3,588	3,591	3,612	3,831	3,975	3,972
Jan-Dec Change	**4%**											

Table 23. Wholesale Soybean Meal Prices in CY2010

Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.7 =US$1.0												
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	3,338	3,111	3,042	3,048	2,924	2,730	2,877	3,160	3,233	3,566	3,430	3,226
Hebei	3,357	3,128	3,063	3,054	2,934	2,750	2,907	3,169	3,243	3,564	3,436	3,260
Liaoning	3,334	3,099	3,077	3,052	2,965	2,748	2,901	3,146	3,165	3,479	3,307	3,171
Zhejiang	3,456	3,195	3,056	3,061	2,938	2,806	2,968	3,233	3,311	3,604	3,503	3,366
Jilin	3,328	3,237	3,191	3,180	3,121	2,918	2,995	3,206	3,212	3,446	3,342	3,197
Fujian	3,368	3,113	3,038	3,011	2,915	2,723	2,874	3,120	3,192	3,462	3,445	3,367

Shandong	3,439	3,191	3,025	3,018	2,917	2,778	2,902	3,166	3,258	3,585	3,461	3,266
Henan	3,513	3,266	3,126	3,125	2,988	2,830	3,015	3,218	3,314	3,587	3,499	3,389
Guangdong	3,393	3,174	3,080	3,039	2,925	2,745	2,951	3,215	3,282	3,528	3,473	3,338
Guangxi	3,431	3,179	3,107	3,081	2,926	2,743	2,964	3,205	3,294	3,556	3,485	3,397
Average	3,402	3,188	3,099	3,084	2,971	2,794	2,936	3,182	3,243	3,520	3,427	3,291
Jan-Dec Change	**-3%**											

Table 24. Wholesale Soybean Oil Prices in CY2010

												Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.7 =US$1.0
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	7,507	7,247	7,290	7,407	7,291	7,132	7,030	7,610	7,904	8,978	9,561	9,652
Liaoning	7,508	7,243	7,263	7,519	7,339	7,087	7,104	7,684	7,908	9,022	9,689	9,570
Zhejiang	7,489	7,180	7,271	7,393	7,285	7,225	7,208	7,800	7,987	9,034	9,632	9,793
Guangxi	7,388	7,040	7,104	7,373	7,227	7,042	7,041	7,641	7,821	8,988	9,500	9,561
Shannxi	7,853	7,527	7,480	7,643	7,472	7,282	7,284	7,823	8,063	9,128	9,648	9,693
Hebei	7,506	7,253	7,306	7,406	7,300	7,147	7,057	7,642	7,941	8,999	9,593	9,670
jilin	7,633	7,460	7,441	7,610	7,544	7,382	7,291	7,818	7,958	9,038	9,861	9,698
Heilongjiang	7,497	7,400	7,430	7,629	7,579	7,347	7,344	7,701	7,961	8,999	9,612	9,430
Jiangsu	7,495	7,184	7,277	7,402	7,273	7,171	7,220	7,825	7,974	9,053	9,650	9,785
Shandong	7,499	7,217	7,279	7,402	7,226	7,050	7,059	7,640	7,891	8,988	9,512	9,570
Henan	7,578	7,327	7,375	7,517	7,375	7,192	7,164	7,736	8,029	9,116	9,620	9,715
Guangdong	7,384	7,042	7,110	7,321	7,221	7,041	7,069	7,680	7,868	8,975	9,475	9,647
Average	7,528	7,260	7,302	7,469	7,344	7,175	7,156	7,717	7,942	9,027	9,613	9,649
Jan - Dec change	**28%**											

Table 25. Wholesale Rapeseed Oil Prices in CY2010

												Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.7 =US$1.0
Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Henan	8,328	8,187	8,176	8,114	8,093	8,011	8,177	8,680	8,729	9,294	9,850	9,800
Jiangsu	8,404	8,130	8,199	8,049	8,078	7,972	8,216	8,632	8,693	9,233	9,816	9,726
Zhejiang	8,395	8,177	8,209	8,048	8,061	8,018	8,255	8,652	8,634	9,209	9,848	9,765
Anhui	8,401	8,210	8,225	8,170	8,083	7,979	8,191	8,650	8,679	9,197	9,741	9,696
Hubei	8,40	8,12	8,15	8,16	8,08	8,02	8,25	8,67	8,66	9,32	9,841	9,630

	9	7	1	5	5	9	0	0	1	2		
Hunan	8,381	8,108	8,170	8,171	8,089	8,014	8,256	8,655	8,651	9,341	9,864	9,661
Sichuan	8,785	8,413	8,339	8,307	8,348	8,184	8,361	8,734	8,768	9,516	10,055	10,009
Average	8,436	8,184	8,202	8,149	8,118	8,025	8,232	8,666	8,685	9,289	9,844	9,761
Jan-Dec change	**16%**											

Table 26. Wholesale Palm Oil Ex-Pier Prices CY 2010

Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.7 =US$1.0

Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	6,613	6,570	6,788	6,846	6,749	6,499	6,378	7,071	7,375	8,425	8,908	9,321
Shandong	6,598	6,565	6,776	6,850	6,753	6,496	6,361	7,050	7,393	8,442	8,914	9,265
Lianyungang	6,610	6,563	6,771	6,876	6,755	6,512	6,414	7,161	7,411	8,496	8,903	9,336
Zhangjiagang	6,617	6,560	6,767	6,869	6,758	6,512	6,414	7,161	7,413	8,496	8,875	9,317
Guangzhou	6,499	6,423	6,665	6,778	6,699	6,469	6,352	7,077	7,365	8,383	8,741	9,217
Average	6,601	6,543	6,759	6,853	6,749	6,504	6,398	7,124	7,402	8,466	8,884	9,302
Jan-Dec change	**41%**											

Table 27. Comparison of Wholesale Prices for Soy, Palm & Rapeseed Oil in CY 2010

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rape Oil	8,436	8,184	8,202	8,149	8,118	8,025	8,232	8,666	8,685	9,289	9,844	9,761
Palm Oil	6,601	6,543	6,759	6,853	6,749	6,504	6,398	7,124	7,402	8,466	8,884	9,302
Soy Oil	7,528	7,260	7,302	7,469	7,344	7,175	7,156	7,717	7,942	9,027	9,613	9,649
Diff % Rape/Soy	12%	13%	12%	9%	11%	12%	15%	12%	9%	3%	2%	1%
Diff% Palm/Soy	-12%	-10%	-7%	-8%	-8%	-9%	-11%	-8%	-7%	-6%	-8%	-4%

Source: CNGOIC

Taxes & Duties Tables (Jan 01-Dec 31, 2011)

Table 28. Oilseeds

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Seed					
12010010	Soybeans, seed	0	180	13	
12010091	Yellow soybean	3	180	13	
12010092	Black soybean	3	180	13	
12010093	Green soybean	3	180	13	

12010099	Other soybean	3	180	13	
12021010	In shell peanut, seed	0	0	13	
12021090	In shell peanut, other	15	70	13	
12022000	Shelled peanut	15	70	13	
12040000	Linseed	15	70	13	5
20081110	Peanut kernels, in airtight containers	30	90	17	15
20081120	Roasted peanuts	30	80	17	15
20081130	Peanut butter	30	90	17	15
20081190	Other processed peanuts	30	80	17	5
12051010	Low erucic acid rape seed, seed	0	80	13	
12051090	Low erucic acid rape seed, other	9	80	13	5
12059010	Other rapeseed, seed	0	80	13	
12059090	Other rapeseed, other	9	80	13	5
12060010	Sunflower seeds, seed	0	0	13	5
12060090	Sunflower seeds, other	15	70	13	5
12072010	Cottonseeds for cultivation	0	0	13	5
12072090	Cottonseeds, other	15	70	13	5
12074010	Sesame seeds for cultivation	0	0	13	5
12074090	Sesame seeds, other	10	70	13	5

Note: VAT--Value Added Tax Rate; ED--Export Drawback Rate

Table 29. Oils

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Oil					
15071000	Crude soybean oil	9	190	13	
15079000	Other soybean oil	9	190	13	
15081000	Crude peanut oil	10	100	13	
15089000	Other peanut oil	10	100	13	
15091000	Olive Oil, virgin	10	30	13	
15099000	Olive oil, other	10	30	17	
15111000	Palm oil, crude	9	60	13	
15119010	Palm oil, liquid	9	60	13	
15119020	Stearin		60	13	
15119090	Palm oil, other	9	60	17	
15121100	Crude sunflower seed oil	9	160	13	
15121900	Other sunflower seed oil	9	160	17	
15122100	Crude cottonseed oil	10	70	13	
15122900	Other cottonseed oil	10	70	17	
15131100	Crude coconut oil	9	40	13	
15131900	Other coconut oil	9	40	13	
15132100	Crude palm kernel oil	9	40	13	
15132900	Other palm kernel oil	9	40	17	

15141100	Crude low erucic acid rape or colza oil	9	170	13	
15141900	Other crude low erucic acid rape oil	9	170	13	
15149110	Crude rape or colza oil	9	170	13	
15149190	Crude mustard oil	9	170	13	
15149900	Other rape oil	9	170	17	

Note: VAT--Value Added Tax Rate; ED--Export Drawback Rate

Table 30. Meals

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Meal					
12081000	Soyflour	9	70	17	
12089000	Other	15	80	17	15
23012010	Fish meal	2	11	13	
23025000	Legume sweepings	5	30	13	
23040010	Soy meal, oil cake	5	30	13	13
23040090	Soy meal, other	5	30	13	13
23050000	Peanut meal	5	30	13	
23061000	Cottonseed meal	5	30	13	13
23062000	Linseed meal	5	30	13	13
23063000	Sunflower seed meal	5	30	13	13
23064100	Low erucic acid rapeseed meal	5	30	13	13
23064900	Other rapeseed meal	5	30	13	13

Note: Note: VAT--Value Added Tax Rate; ED--Export Drawback Rate